

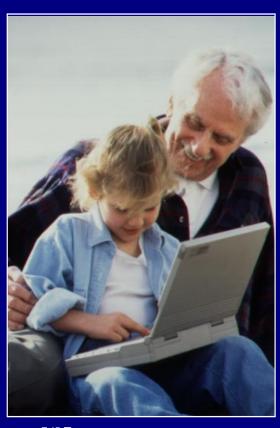


Wireless Local Loop

- In developing nations, an enabling technology that will bring POTS to the masses
- In developed nations, a way for new providers to compete with the local exchange carriers for local service



Information Access - The Internet



Applications:

On-Line Shopping

Entertainment

Financial Services

Communications - email/voice

Telecommuting



Voice Communications

Wireless Technologies

Wired Technologies

Wireless Local Loop

Copper POTS

Digital Cordless

ISDN

Digital and Analog Cellular xDSL

PDA's



Wireless Local Loop

- WLL field trials and installations are using many different technologies.
 - How large will the market be?
 - What system technologies will be important?
 - What semiconductor technologies are required in this market?



Emerging Wireless Local Loop Market Overview

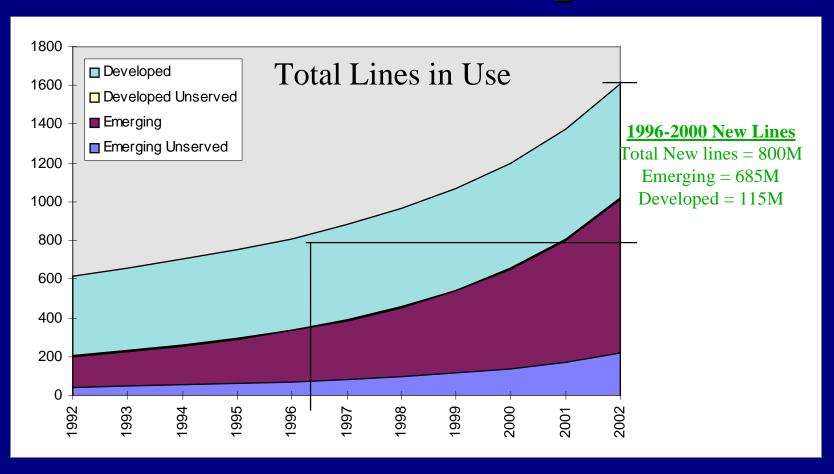


WLL Market Conclusions

- Market is embryonic but growing rapidly
- Clear opportunity in emerging economies
- Enormous potential upside in developed economies
- More than one technology will evolve as leader:
 - Microcellular such as DECT and PHS
 - Macrocellular such as TDMA, CDMA, GSM



Worldwide Local Loop Demand



Source: ITU/AMD



Worldwide Local Loop - Assumptions

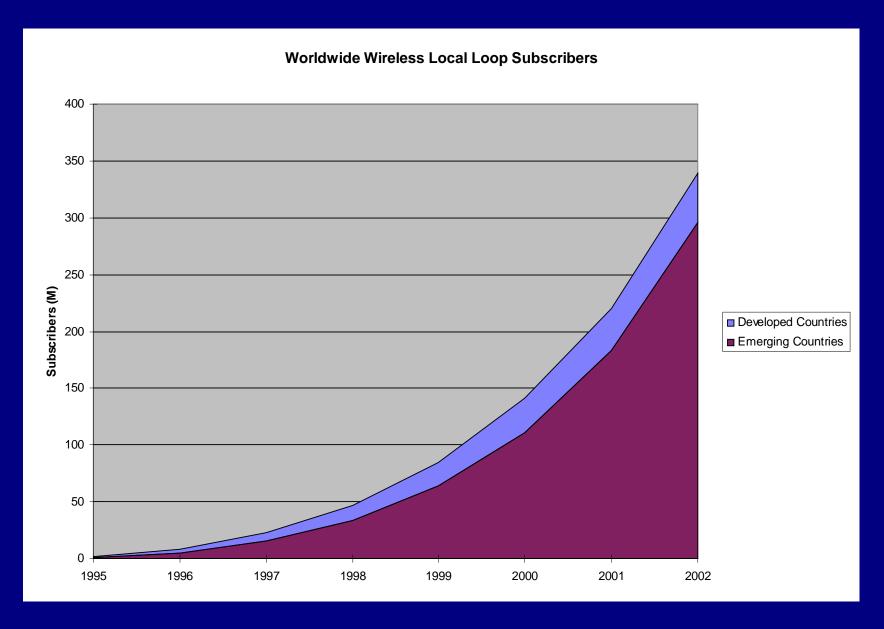
- Based on ITU historical data from 1992 1994
- Assumes growth rate for each country remains the same as 1992-1994
- Unserved demand is people on official waiting lists as of 1994 (43M) source: ITU
- Unserved demand remains a constant percentage of installed lines



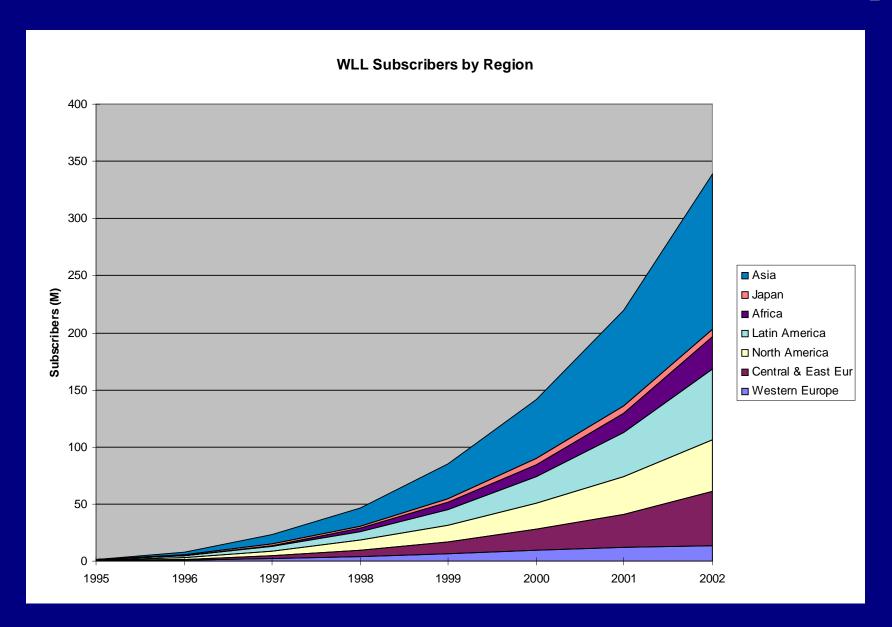
WLL Market Segmentation

- Market segments:
 - Basic phone service in Emerging Economies
 - » POTS and analog MODEM services
 - » Technologies: Analog/Digital cellular, DECT, PHS, Proprietary
 - Wireless By-Pass in Developed Economies -
 - » POTS, High Speed MODEM service, ISDN (2B+D), enhanced services, limited mobility
 - » Technologies: Digital cellular, proprietary, DECT, PHS



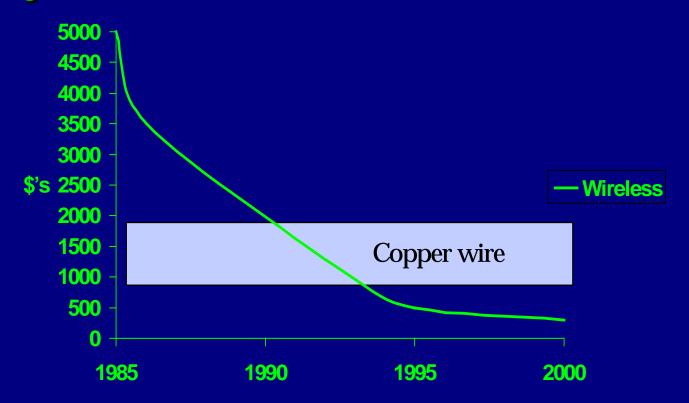








Why WLL? - Cost of the last mile



Source: Herschel Shosteck Associates



WLL vs. Copper

- Cost
 - Low Incremental investment cost
 - Much cheaper at lower subscriber densities
 - Quicker time to positive cash flow
- Ease and speed of service implementation
- Scalability and Versatility
- Maintenance and reliability



Market Segmentation - Requirements

Developed (Bypass)

Emerging (Basic POTs)

Urban/ Sub-urban Hi-speed data
Enhanced services
Limited mobility
High traffic/subscriber
densities

POTS (voice quality)

Modem data

No (limited) mobility

High traffic/subscriber densities

Rural

Same as above, but: Low subscriber densities Wide coverage Same as above, but: Low subscriber densities Wide coverage



Market Split - New Installations in the year 2000 (Total = 60MU)

Develor	oea

Emerging

Urban	
Sub-urban	

Rural

1	9% + "Bypass upside" potential of 25%	51%
	6% + "Bypass upside" potential of 10%	34%

Source: AMD, Shosteck



WLL Today

- Total installed = 825K, potential 18M
 - 14M of potential is in China
- Most installations today are in field trial
- Market leaders today are major Telecom companies like Alcatel, Ericsson, Lucent, Motorola, NEC, Nortel
- Many technologies used:
 - AMPS, TACS, CDMA, GSM, DECT, PHS



Comparison of WLL Systems

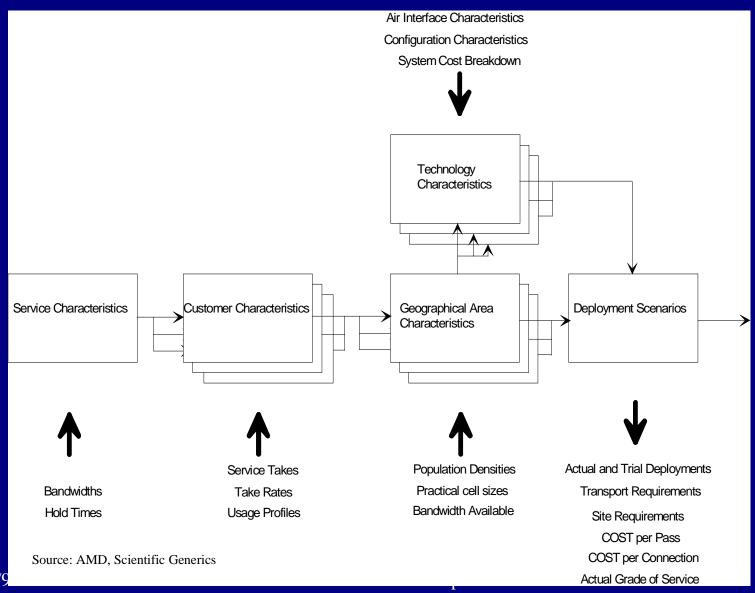


Comparison of WLL Systems

- Scenarios considered:
 - Developing world Rural Low penetration
 - Developing world Rural High Penetration
 - Developing world Urban Low penetration
 - Developing world Urban High Penetration
 - Developed world Local loop Bypass



Computer Analysis Model





Parameters Included in Model

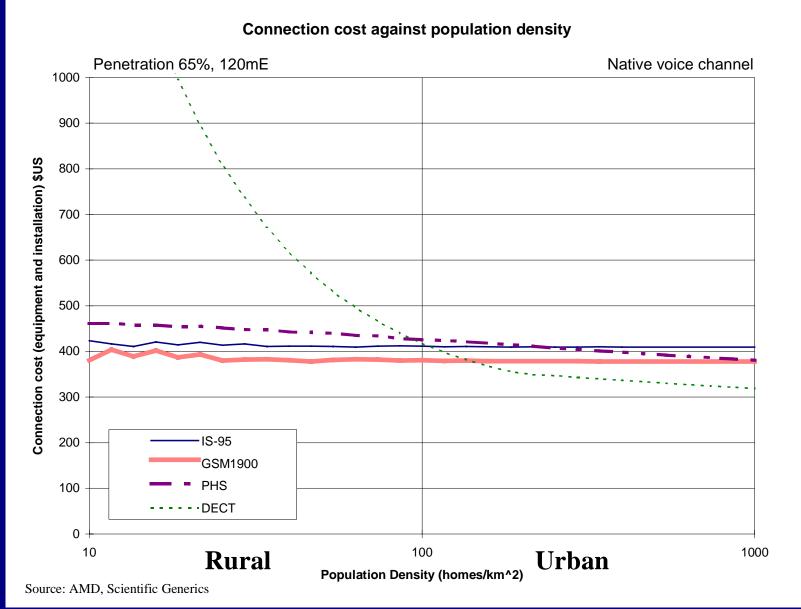
- Modulation scheme (gives C/I requirement and bits per symbol)
- Transmitted symbol rate (or chip rate in CDMA systems)
- Channel symbol rates (for CDMA systems)
- Transmitted powers
- Antenna gains (vary with cell sectorization)
- Channels per carrier
- Carrier spacing
- Coding or equalization employed



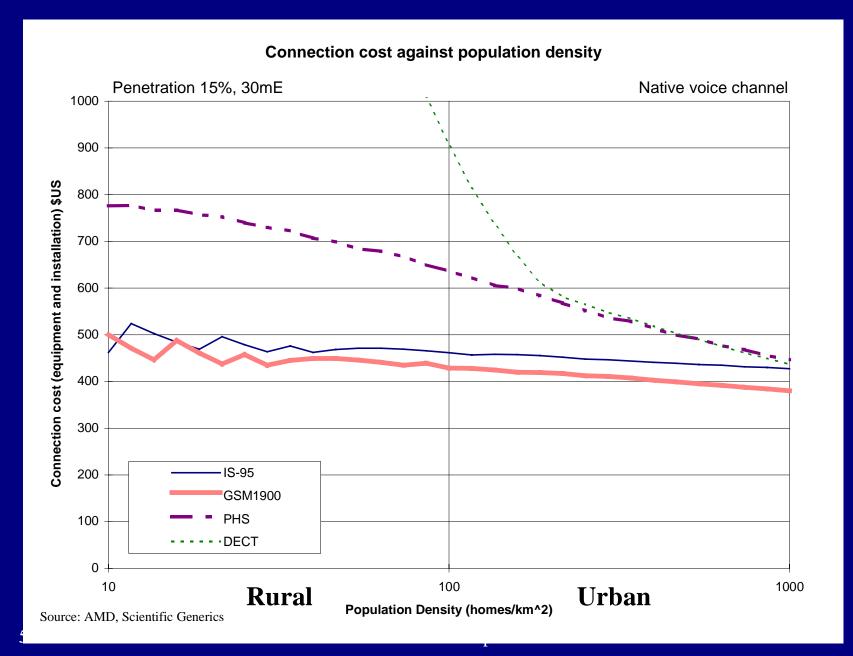
Costs Included in Model

- Base station site and infrastructure costs
- Costs of radio equipment (varies with channels used per site)
- Costs of antenna equipment (varies with sectorization of base station)
- Costs of baseband processing and protocol conversion equipment
- Costs of backhaul from base station
- Costs of subscriber premises equipment
- Installation costs











Notes to Analysis

- Cost depends on many factors including subscriber density, traffic, services, backhaul costs, equipment costs:
 - Analysis assumes backhaul costs similar for all systems, probably wrong for microcellular!
 - The costs are for installation only, does not include operation and maintenance or system and subscriber management software
 - Incremental investment costs must be considered



Market Segmentation - Technologies

Developed	Devel	loped	
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Emerging

Urban/ Sub-urban Digital Cellular
DECT
PHS
Proprietary

DECT
PHS
Digital Cellular
Proprietary

Rural

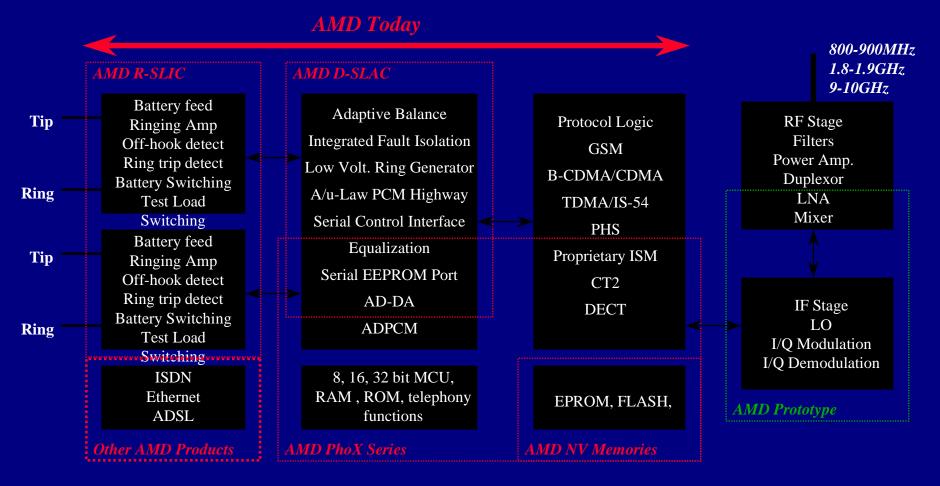
Digital Cellular Proprietary Digital Cellular Analog Cellular Proprietary



Semiconductors for WLL



WLL Digital Subscriber Terminal



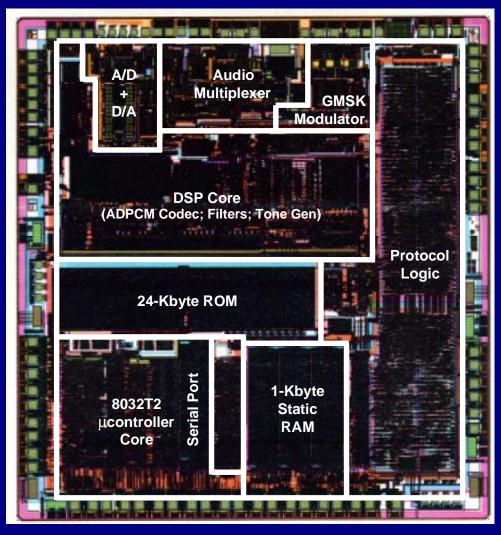


Semiconductor Requirements

- Must be low cost to enable mass deployment - integration
 - High integration means < .5 micron CMOS
- Antennae to Tip/Ring solutions require multitude of technologies
 - High voltage Tip/Ring interface
 - Dense, non-volatile memory
 - High speed CMOS
 - RF/IF requires low noise, high speed

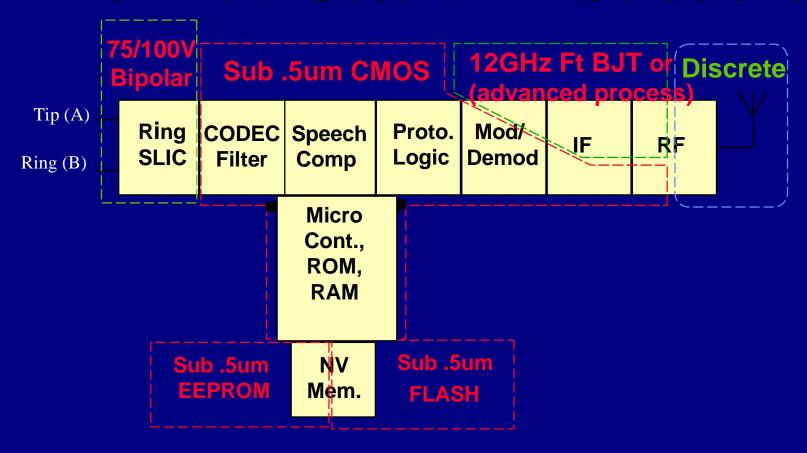


Example of Integration: 79C412 PhoX





Technology Partitioning for Low Cost WLL Solutions





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WLL System Comparison Conclusion

- No one system is best for all applications:
 - Subscriber densities
 - Traffic conditions
 - Data support requirements
- Traditional wisdom that Microcellular (cordless) systems are better for urban areas and Macrocellular (cellular) systems are better for rural areas is not true for all conditions!



Conclusion

- How large will the market be?
 - Huge potential market, but -- requires the right cost and features
- Will standards evolve?
 - Yes, but more than one
- What semiconductor technologies are required in this market?
 - Antennae to Tip/Ring solutions require many technologies for lowest cost solution

